Amendments to the Specification are as follows:

Please amend the paragraph on page 14, lines 13-26 as follows:

(Amended) The extending direction of the prism grooves in the light guide plate may intersect the light incident face. In a case in which an object to be illuminated by the illumination device has periodic shapes or patterns (regular patterns) with a predetermined interval, it is preferable that the intersecting angle of the extending direction of the prism grooves and the light incident face be determined depending on the pitch of the periodic shapes or patterns (regular patterns) with a predetermined interval in the object so that the extending direction of the prism grooves is not parallel to the repetition direction of the regular patterns of the object in order to prevent moiré fringese due to optical interference between the prism grooves of the light guide plate and the shapes or patterns of the object.

Please amend the paragraph on page 15, lines 3-8 as follows:

(Amended) Since the liquid crystal display device includes the illumination device of the present invention, even when the single light emitting element is used in the illumination device, high brightness uniformity and high display visibility are possible. Therefore, high luminance and high display quality can be achieved with low ~~poser~~power consumption.

Please amend the paragraph on page 21, lines 13-19 as follows:

(Amended) As shown in FIG. 2, it is preferable that the inclination angle α of the prism grooves 14 formed with the side face 12a of the light guide plate 12 be within the range of 0° to 15°. It is more preferable that the inclination angle α be within the range of 6.5° to 8.5°. By setting such ranges, moiré aree ~~is~~ rarely produced and the emergent light is highly uniform in the front light 10.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 31, line 22 and ending on page 32, line 3 as follows:

(Amended) In the liquid crystal display device of the first embodiment, the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 formed on the light guide plate

12 of the front light 10 intersects the arranging direction of the pixels 20c in the liquid crystal display unit 20. That is, the direction of repetition of R, G, and B in the color filter layer 29 that provides a periodic pattern in the liquid crystal display unit 20 is not parallel to the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 in order to prevent moiré fringese due to optical interference therebetween.

Please amend the paragraph on page 32, lines 15-26 as follows:

(Amended) Preferably, the inclination angle β of the prism grooves 14 relative to the arranging direction of the pixels 20c (right-left direction in the figure) is within the range of 0° to 15°. By setting such a range, moiré fringese can be prevented from being produced by optical interference with the periodic structure of the pixels 20c in the liquid crystal display unit 20. The effect of lessening the moiré fringes tende ~~tends~~ to be small outside the above range. It is more preferable that the inclination angle β be within the range of 6.5° to 8.5°. By setting such a range, the effect of preventing the moire can be enhanced. In a case in which there is no fear that moire will occur, the inclination angle β may be set at 0°.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 32, line 27 and ending on page 33, line 17 as follows:

(Amended) In the liquid crystal display device of the first embodiment, since the side face 12a of the light guide plate 12 in the front light 10 and the pixel-arranging direction in the liquid crystal display unit 20 are parallel to each other, as shown in FIG. 2, the angle α defined by the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 and the side face 12a coincides with the angle β defined by the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 and the arranging direction of the pixels 20c. In a case in which the side face 12a is not parallel to the arranging direction of the pixels 20c, the inclination angles α and β are different. In this case, it is better, in order to reduce moiré fringese, to set the inclination angle β within the above range, in preference to the inclination angle α. Since the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 is determined by setting the inclination angle β, the angle of the side face 12a relative to the prism grooves 14 is adjusted to be within the above range of the inclination

angle α in order to achieve a uniform distribution of light emitted from the light guide plate 12.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 35, line 28 and ending on page 36, line 5 as follows:

(Amended) The liquid crystal display unit of this type performs display by controlling the potential of each transparent electrode 36 by the transistor element T and controlling the state of light transmitted through the liquid crystal layer 33 between the transparent electrode 36 and the transparent electrode 38 in the lower substrate ~~38~~32.

Please amend the paragraph on page 36, lines 6-22 as follows:

(Amended) In the active-matrix liquid crystal display unit, a light-shielding black matrix is formed like a grid in plan view to surround the transparent electrodes 36, and the display contrast can be enhanced. Therefore, the periodic pattern of the pixels 20c tends to be clearer than in the passive-matrix liquid crystal display unit. That is, optical interference between the periodic arrangement of the pixels 20c and the prism grooves 14 of the front light 10 is prone to occur. In the liquid crystal display device of the first embodiment, since the prism grooves 14 extend in a direction intersecting the arranging direction of the pixels 20c, the above interference is inhibited, and visibility is effectively prevented from being reduced by moiré fringese. Even when the liquid crystal display device of the present invention adopts an active-matrix liquid crystal display unit in this way, moire ~~is~~é fringes are not caused in the display region, and a uniform and bright display of high quality is possible.